TO OUR SURECHIARES.

THE DAILY UNION

THE DA The cliffs are understoodly in an assertable and degree configuration of some the force of the state of them have been all policy of the college feature and the force of the state of the

cutting his way through with fearful loss. The other regiments turned and engages in a desperate encounter. With corrage too great almost for credence they were breaking their way through the columns which enveloped them, when there took place an act of atrocity without particle in the modern warfare of eivilized nations. The Russian guaners, when the storm of cavalry passed, returned to their guns. They saw their own cavalry mingled with the troopers who had just ridden over them, and, to the eternal disgrace of the Russian name, the miscreants poured a murderous voiley of grape and canister on the mass of straggling men and horses, mingling friend and fog in one common ruln. It was as much as our heavy cavalry brigade could do to coyer the retreat of the miscreable remnants of that band of heroes as they returned to the place they had so lately quitted in all the pride of life. At 11.35 not a British soldier, except the dead and dying, was left in front of these bloody Muscovite guns. Our loss as far as it could be ascertained, in killed, wounded, or missing; many may still come in, and about eighty wounded the red of the could be ascertained, in killed, wounded, or missing; many may still come in, and about eighty wounded the red of the could be ascertained. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which they had carried. Thus ended the first day, which the following they were the following they were the following the follows. The following the follows the first had partly succeeded,

same place."

Nothing is more natural or more easily accounted for by a person of experience in the Arctic seas, and whose mind is properly constructed.

Let us for a moment picture to ourselves a party of gallant men reduced by want, and perhaps disease, to great extremity, pushing their way to the mouth of a large river, such as the flack, he ice on which they expected would break up in a short time, and permit them to embark in their boat. Having arrived near such river, the strength of some have failed so that they could not travel even when unattached to the sledge, and the others were unable to drag them. What step would brave men take in such a difficulty? My reply would be, cling together; stop, and let the stronger endeavor to kill game for the support of themselves and the weaker until the ice broke up; then embark, turn by turn, in the boat, and thus travel with much greater case and speed than when on foot.

To show that this opinion is not a mere fancy or fiction on my part, I may mention that my first feeling on hearing the mournful tidings was one or regret that I had not been with the suffering party—a feeling difficult to analyze, but which must have arisen instantaneously, and without greflection, from an idea that my greater experience of Arctic travelling and hauting might have been useful to those in extremity and danger.

in extremity and danger.

I state this, not as anything praiseworthy or commendable on my part, but to explain what I think would be the sentiments of any man having the ordinary amount of courage and love for his fellow-man.

Another point to which I would for a moment advert is the tragic event connected with the last days of our countrymen.

The Esquimaux whom I saw at Pelly bay preceded me to

The Esquimaux whom I saw at Pelly bay preceded me to Repulse bay, and, when I returned, were living in the most friendly terms with the three men left in charge of our property there. None of these men understood a word of the Esquimaux language; yet I was informed by them, before I had communicated any of my news, that they believed a party of white men had died of starvation far to the westward, and that they had been reduced to a very dreadful alternative before death. On my asking my informants how they had discovered this, they replied by the signs made them by the natives.

It may be demanded why I did not give all these reasons in corroboration of my statements in the report to the admiralty? The answer is simple: I kept such for my more detailed report to the honorable Hudson's Bay Company,

detailed report to the honorable Hudson's Bay Company, which circumstances (to which I have alluded in a previous communication that appeared in your paper) have prevent-

communication that appeared in your paper) have prevented me from completing.

I may add, in support of what I stated a few days ago regarding men carrying with them useless articles on having to abandon their ship in the Arctic sea, that I have since learned from the best authority—Sir John Ross himself—that in effecting his wonderful escape, after a three years' detention in Prince Regent's inlet, he distributed his years detention in Frince Regents met, he distributed his silver plate among the men rather than leave it behind, and thus brought most of it to England with him. Should you think these remarks worthy of your notice you would oblige me much by giving them insertion. I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant, JOHN RAE.

TAVISTOCK HOTEL, Nov. 6.

Camphor has been discovered to be an antidote for that terribié poison, sir contine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison, one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism, was relieved by twenty grains of campbor taken in six grains of almond mixture. Dr. Snddock, in a letter to the Lendon Lancet, claims to have made the discovery.

numbers, 8,000; at Balaklava, and in the three sorties from the forts, 10,000; in the trenches, say 1,000; in the naval attack, 1,000; sickness, 2,000—in round numbers, 22,000

WASHINGTON CITY

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1864.

(2)- Mr. Isnael, E. Janes, No. 189 South Touth street, Phila phia, to our general travelling agent, assisted by Wa. H. Walls I am Collins. Janes Derrino, E. A. Evans, Thomas D. Nica Joseph Hamitt, Joseph Betton, Rosert W. Morrison, Edward W. Wilst, William L. Waternan, H. J. Riddick, P. W. Mackey, and D. S. Pearce.

Among the recent arrivals in Washington are Hop. G W. Jones, of Tennessee; Hon. S. W. Harris and Hon. W R. Cobb, of Alabama; Hon. F. W. Green, of Ohio; Hon r. W. Cumming, of New York; and Hon. O. R. Singlet

THE CZAR AND THE ALLIES. The editor of Blackwood's Magazine, in the Novembernum

ber of that publication, compares the boast of Sir Charles Napier, before he sailed at the head of his magnificent fleet for the Baltic sea, to the expedient of the man "who sold the had of the bear before he had encountered the animal." This stri king figure may be applied not only to the operations the Baltic, but to the campaign which has been transfere to the Crimea, and is now marked by an expenditure human blood and a loss of human life which everywher excite the sorrow of civilized man. There was an air o confidence and of arrogance in the beginning of this war at least so far as England was concerned, well calculated to inspire that state of sanguine expectation which, as we not demonstrations at public dinners, in which Lord Palmerst united with Sir Charles Napier in the prediction that Cro stadt would fall before the combined fleets like a card car tle before a summer breeze, the London Times, in an hou of apocryphal success, turned its ponderous batteries upon the United States, and thundered its threats against our gor ernment and our people. The lesson that has been taught such a braggart policy, if a bitter, will, we trust, turn out to be a salutary lesson. Nicholas proves to be no mere barba rian. The thousand dogmas declaring that he was not hear ily sustained by his nobles and his people; that underrate his resources and his genius; that laughed at his advance in the arts of peace and of war : that estimated him as mere despot, whose power could be crushed by an outside pressure almost in a day :- how fearfully they have been rebuked! How appallingly have they been answere in the Crimea! How utterly they sink before his recent successes and his present preparations! Th last news proves that he holds Austria in check that he has secured the heart of the Prussian King and that, while his generals have achieved vast advan tages against the allied fleets and armies before Sebas topol, countless Russian armies swarm on the Pruth and on the Austrian borders, and that against the boaster chieftain Schamyl his wild legions have sternly held the own. Even his Pacific possessions have bravely held ou against the English, and have sent a gallant British flee into an American harbor to repair almost fatal damages Such is the aspect of things at the present day; and we refe to it as to a page in the history of nations which no statesn can read without instruction and warning. We study it as proof that any well-trained people fighting upon their own soil against a foreign invader are sure to be victors at last and this is a truth of inestimable importance to a countr like ours—a country whose progress is constantly inter rupted by at least one of the powers now engaged in the conflict of the Crimea. Especially, also, may it be pon-dered with profit in view of the fact that no country with

requimanx, and for all these being found dead at or near one spot?"

It is my duty, as well as my desire, to give every information on this distressing subject, not only to the relatives and friends of the lost men, but also to the public at large; and the best medium of doing so is through the columns of your far and wide-spread journal, should you consider the files following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have not the blue-books on the subject of Arctic following remarks worthy of the expension for three or somewhat more than three years, the three the proposed of the captain of a water-following the columns of the proposed of the ministers write diplomatic notes proposed to the ambition of kings. In all this conflict of the Crimes dead who the following wor and the proposed of Arctic following the following the following rels, and mindful of our interests on this continent, w look out upon an embattled world, full of regret that mankind is not as happy elsewhere as it is here, and ready to protect ourselves whenever the wave of triumphant power shall dash against our soores.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

We have searched with more than ordinary care the details that have come to hand, up to the latest hour, of the progress of the siege of Sebastopol. The reports of the allied generals, the more elaborated particulars of the correspondent of the London Times, go to fortify the positions we have heretofore taken, and to strengthen our convictions that the allies have entered upon a war without calculating its cost. Substantially, the Russians have been the gainers. This implies loss and damage to the affles. Without entering Into details, we sum up the prominen

vents that have forced upon us our conclusions. The allies have, from the first landing upon the shores of the Crimea, been favored with every advantage of fortune. The weather has been propitious, and no unforeseen casualty has disarranged their plans or obstructed their most vigor ous prosecution of the siege. The usual storms of the season they have not encountered, and not a single vessel of their enormous fleet has been driven from its position or separated from the signal bearings of its commodore. It would seem that Providence had so far been with them. except that victory has not yet been on their side.

Where shall we look for the key to so marvellous a mystery? Two of the most powerful nations of the civilized world voluntarily, and with more than common haste, have embraced the war of Turkey against the Czar. Their ancient renown and approved valor have filled the world with expectations yet unrealized, and, to all appearances, more than problematical of accomplishment. Their armies and fleets moved to the seat of war with an enthusiasm and willing ness that augured well of success and victory; and je out of their own showings, and willing to accept their reports as unvarnished and reliable, not a shred can be drawn that can inspire a reasonable expectation of success. On the contrary, as events are developing, we may be prepared to learn at no late day of disaster and defeat in the Crimes only lesser in degree as the climate is more propitious than Napoleon the First encountered before Moscow.

The fact is, England and France have blundered. The have overrated themselves, and underrated their enemy These things are now apparent. They see their fatal mis take, and at too late a day to retrieve it. They have crossed the Rubicon, and may not recross as Casar did.

Let us now estimate their losses. At the Alma, in round attack, 1,000; sickness, 2,000-in round numbers, 22,000